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reason, however, why the Maryland and New York laws should not be included. It is true that the New York law has not been accepted by any considerable number of employers, but it is nevertheless a complete compensation act and of special interest as the first elective law to be enacted in the United States.

It is apparent from this outline of the contents of the work that it contains very little original matter. All of the laws have appeared in the bulletins of the United States Bureau of Labor, and the court decisions may be found in the state and federal reports. It is, of course, a matter of convenience to have all of this material available in one volume and this constitutes the real value of the work. Perhaps the most conspicuous instance of this sort of service performed by the author is the quotation from a considerable number of British decisions on some of the most fundamental questions which will arise in the interpretation of the various acts.

The least satisfactory part of the work is the introduction, which affords a very inadequate idea of the several foreign systems mentioned. Unfortunately the author has chosen to fill most of the space here with a long quotation from the pessimistic criticism of the German law by Dr. Ferdinand Friedensburg.

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Social Insurance. By G. H. KNIBBS. (Melbourne, Australia: Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics. 1912. Pp. 70.)

In this report the Australian bureau makes a very careful investigation of the methods of meeting the problem of insuring the working classes in different nations and cities. There is not only a concise description of what is being done, but also criticism of the system and specific illustrations of its weakness in administration. The discussion of unemployment is particularly good. The report is a valuable contribution to social insurance, and largely because the work has been done so carefully and reported so clearly and concisely. Its value is increased by an excellent census and an index.

W. F. G.

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